

to our readers
& advertisers:

The Jordan Times staff will take a Christmas holiday on Wednesday. The newspaper will thus be no newspaper published on Christmas Day or, as usual, on Friday. We will resume publication with Saturday's edition.

Page 5, Number 1538

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

AMMAN, TUESDAY DECEMBER 23, 1980 — SAFAR 16, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Today's Weather

It will be fair but cloudy at times. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	6	15
Aqaba	10	22
Deserts	5	20
Jordan Valley	10	22

Today's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 21. Sunset tonight: 4:35 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:35 a.m.

Begin's cabinet to oppose bill on annexing Golan

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 22 (AP) — The Israeli government voted today to oppose a Knesset bill to annex the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. Sponsors of the bill said they would fight back with a motion of confidence in the government.

The cabinet decision virtually ended the prospects for Knesset passage of the bill. The decision by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his cabinet was prompted by fear of emotional outbursts and the risk of heightened tension in Israel and Syria.

The government has come under heavy international pressure to avoid annexation. Mr. Sol Linowitz, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's special Middle East envoy, said publicly last week that annexation "would be counterproductive to Israel's best interests" and the United States "would deeply regret such a move."

Israel's defence chiefs fearful of budget cuts

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 22 (R) — Israeli defence officials told Prime Minister Menachem Begin today that a decision yesterday to slash defence spending by a quarter would be a disaster for Israel's security.



The National Consultative Council hears Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh, left, explain the budget. (Staff photos by Youssef Al'Alwan)

Truce ends Syrian shelling in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (R) — A truce between Syrian troops and Christian militia came into effect in the eastern town of Zahle this afternoon after some of the heaviest fighting in Lebanon in two years.

The state-run Beirut Radio said the truce came into effect after President Elias Sarkis spoke with his defence minister and military commanders. But security sources said neither side had withdrawn from the town and its residents were sheltering in basements.

The sources said two Syrian brigades numbering some 6,000 men backed by tanks had ringed Zahle, about 50 kilometres east of Beirut, and opened fire with artillery and heavy mortars.

Syrian helicopters dropped commandos in several districts after the militia had overrun two positions in Zahle.

Local newspapers said more than 150 mortar rounds had slammed into the town of some 150,000 people during a six-hour bombardment yesterday.

About 30,000 Syrian troops, constituted as an Arab deterrent force, have been in Lebanon since they intervened to end the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war and maintain security.

The latest clashes broke out yesterday after civic leaders in Zahle refused to surrender gunmen who had killed five Syrian soldiers in an ambush on Friday.

A militia radio reported that four people had been killed and 20 wounded in the shelling. It said a further eight had been killed and 12 wounded today after a short-lived ceasefire had been broken during the night.

The fighting finally died down after President Sarkis had discussed the crisis with Defence Minister Joseph Skaf and the Lebanese commander of the Arab deterrent force.

At the same time, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan conferred with a delegation representing Lebanon's Greek Catholic (Melkite) community.

Zahle is a Melkite stronghold in the country's eastern Bekaa Valley, a fertile farming region where more than half of the Syrian deterrent force is deployed.



JD 638m budget unveiled

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra/JT) — A state budget of JD 638.25 million (\$2.065 billion) for 1981 was presented to the National Consultative Council (NCC) today by Finance

Minister Salem Masa'deh. The budget is JD 109 million, or 20.6 per cent, above that of 1980, which amounted to JD 529 million.

Mr. Masa'deh told the NCC at its regular weekly session that domestic revenues in 1981 are expected to bring in JD 260 million, which is JD 41.4 million, or 18.9 per cent, above estimated local revenues for 1980.

Domestic revenues in the coming year are expected to cover 71.5 per cent of expected current expenditures, compared with 68.9 per cent in 1980. "This improvement brings us closer to achieving the goal of covering all expenses out of local revenues," Mr. Masa'deh said.

He pointed out that local revenues would cover a greater portion of expenses were it not for the allocation of JD 43 million for subsidising food and fuel supplies.

Financial assistance from Arab states to Jordan is expected to reach JD 244 million in 1981, in addition to other funds allocated for military purchases and another JD 107.7 million earmarked for development projects. Total revenues and loans coming into the country in 1981 are expected to reach JD 611.7 million, Mr. Masa'deh said.

Current expenditures for 1981, at JD 363.1 million, are 20.5 per cent above the JD 301.3 million in estimated current expenditures presented in the 1980 draft budget a year ago.

However, last year's figure was later adjusted upwards to comprise estimated current expenditures of JD 325.7 million, and the 1981 figure is 11.4 per cent above that adjusted 1980 figure.

The increased expenditures in the 1981 budget, the minister said, are due to three factors: —the increase in the prices of fuel and electricity generation and higher cost of living allowances given to civil servants; —the increase of projected government assistance and donations to public institutions and charitable organisations and —the allocation of funds for implementing the social security law so as to cover government employees who do not fall with the grade classification system.

A total of JD 275.1 million is allocated for capital expenditure in 1981, against JD 227.9 million in 1980 — an increase of JD 47.2 million or 20.7 per cent. Development expenditure

accounts for 43.1 per cent of the total budget.

Expenditures to be covered from loans and Arab assistance are expected to amount to JD 107.7 million, against JD 92.3 million in 1980.

Another story and analysis on page 2

The budget deficit, between total revenues and other income of JD 611.7 million and planned expenditures of JD 638.2 million, will be JD 26.5 million. The government will try to reduce the deficit as much as possible by increasing local revenues and cutting down on expenses and local loans, Mr. Masa'deh said.

The government has allocated JD 25 million to subsidise independent institutions such as the Vocational Training Corporation, the Housing Corporation, the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority and the Aqaba Railway Corporation — which will have a total budget of JD 231 million, against JD 210 million in 1980 — a 10 per cent increase.

The minister said capital expenditure would include funds for: (Continued on page 4)



Israeli minister Aharon Abuhatzira

Knesset ruling delayed on bribe case immunity

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 22 (AP) — New evidence prompted a Knesset committee today to postpone its decision on whether to strip Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzira of his immunity so that he can face bribery charges.

The new evidence concerned the manner in which police obtained a state's witness against Mr. Abuhatzira, said committee chairman Moshe Meron.

Mr. Abuhatzira and his aide Moshe Gabbai are facing charges of taking roughly \$15,000 in bribes for funneling funds to religious institutions. Mr. Abuhatzira has agreed to have his immunity removed so that he can stand trial and, he says, prove his innocence.

The committee was to have decided on the immunity question this morning, but put off the decision until next week following a letter from Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir concerning the state's witness. The full Knesset must finally vote on the immunity issue.

Few details were available. The new evidence concerns the manner in which the police persuaded Mr. Israel Gottlieb, a politician of Mr. Abuhatzira's National Religious Party, to turn state's evidence.

The case against Mr. Abuhatzira rests heavily on Mr. Gottlieb's testimony. Mr. Zamir wrote that he had not known until now that police interrogated Mr. Gottlieb for eight hours before he agreed to turn state's evidence.

Mr. Zamir wrote that he had not changed his mind about pressing charges against Mr. Abuhatzira, but wanted time to evaluate the new findings.

Iran's 'last resort': trial for hostages

TEHRAN, Dec. 22 (Agencies) — The speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) told the United States today that Iran would not moderate its terms for freeing the American hostages and said the last resort would be to put the captives on trial.

"We will not retreat," Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said, referring to Iran's release terms described yesterday as unreasonable by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

"If America is not ready to give us our rights, our last resort is a trial," the speaker added at his weekly press conference.

When the Majlis on Nov. 2 approved four conditions for releasing the hostages, it added that the government should put the hostages on trial if the U.S. government did not meet the terms.

The threat has been repeated often by Iranian officials since then.

The State Department today accused Iran of mistreating some of the hostages and charged that several were being held in prison or denied adequate medical care.

Department spokesman John Tattner used the strongest official U.S. language in some time in rejecting an Iranian minister's comment that the hostages were "living in beautiful hotels, with all sorts of facilities at their service."

But Mr. Tattner said: "Our information is directly contrary to anything that indicates that they are living in luxury hotels."

The spokesman also said: "We have reason to be concerned about the health and treatment of several of the hostages and believe they are not receiving adequate medical attention."

Mr. Muskie's earlier remarks, in which he criticised Iran's demand that the United States transfer about \$24 billion to Algeria, drew banner headlines in the afternoon newspaper *Kayhan* today.

"America opposes Iran's financial conditions for release of the hostages. Possibility of hostage trial is gathering momentum," the paper said.

Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani said he did not believe the hostage affair would be referred back to the Majlis.

However, Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi said yesterday the Majlis would be consulted if Washington failed to comply with some of the conditions.

Kayhan today quoted Mr. Ahmad Azizi, a senior Iranian official involved in the hostage negotiations, as denying press reports that he would meet U.S. officials in London.

Mr. Azizi, whose title is director of American hostage affairs, said Iran would only negotiate with the United States through Algerian intermediaries, Kayhan added.

A U.S. embassy spokesman in London today also denied the report in the London *Daily Telegraph* that Iranian and U.S. officials would meet in London this week.

Mr. Christopher, who is handling the day-to-day hostage negotiations, conferred for five hours yesterday at the State Department with other officials working on the problem.

President-elect Ronald Reagan, asked about the latest Iranian terms by reporters yesterday, said he was "not going to comment on that until it's my turn. Then I'll comment."

More jobless, spotty recovery forecast for the West

By Lionel Walsh

PARIS, Dec. 23 (R) — Unemployment in Western industrial countries and Japan is likely to rise sharply over the next 18 months by around 25 million now to a record 25.5 million, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) forecast today (Tuesday).

The twice-yearly economic outlook, the OECD said its 24 member states could expect a recovery from the current recession to start in the first six months of next year and to reach annual growth rate of perhaps 2 per cent in the first half of 1982.

CD officials said there was uncertainty about the pace of even this modest recovery, which would depend on business confidence being maintained and oil prices keeping in line with the prices of manufactured goods from the OECD area.

The outlook said unemployment in the area was rising massively from an average 2.9 per cent of the work force in the 1960s to an expected 7.5 per cent in the first half of 1982.

and will probably be, borne by young people, whose unemployment rate is typically double or treble that of adults as well as by women and by the older age groups," the outlook said.

The survey was compiled before the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) pricing session in Bali, Indonesia, last week, but officials said the outcome made little appreciable difference to OECD expectations.

OECD chief economist Sylvia Ostry told correspondents the organisation's best estimate was that the Bali decisions would mean an oil price increase of nine to 10 per cent at the start of 1981, and if this was maintained throughout the year oil prices would be 13 per cent higher than in 1980.

The report said the OECD's gross national product (GNP), or total output of goods and services, fell at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.75 per cent in the second half of this year.

It predicted that GNP would rise at rates of 1.5 per cent in the first half of 1981, 2.5 per cent in the six months to December next year and three per cent in the first half of 1982.

'82 figures chancy

As usual, the OECD forecasts were made on the assumption that oil prices would remain unchanged that government policies would not alter and that exchange rates would be stable.

The OECD said its figures for the first six months of 1982 were highly speculative. Previously the organisation's forecasts have covered only 12 months.

It said the OECD economies were now firmly gripped by the effects of oil price increases following the Iranian revolution. Oil prices rose 150 per cent in the 18

months to June 1980, it said.

The report said reductions in spending and production in the OECD area had been much less than after the 1973-74 oil price explosion because business confidence and hence investment had been broadly maintained.

"As long as there are no further oil price increases, this shock should substantially work through the system in the course of the current forecast period," it said.

Inflation should gradually subside from a peak of 11.75 per cent in the first half of 1982, and real incomes and expenditure should slowly begin to grow again, it predicted.

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(Continued on page 6)

Why did you come to Amman?

-- answers from the early days

Special to the Jordan Times

NOTE: This is the second in a weekly series of articles looking into Amman's past, by Lee Tesdell.

foreigners come to Amman these days either to work or on holiday. This is a new phenomenon. In the early days, however, the city was a magnet for a different kind of visitor. The first to arrive were the Bedouin nomads, who came to the city to trade their goods for the necessities of life. They were followed by the Circassians, who came to the city to escape the persecution of their race in the Caucasus. The city then became a melting pot of different cultures and peoples.

Conder gathered the materials for his plan of the odeum. In the decade before the First World War the English traveller Gertrude Bell, who later used her knowledge of the area to assist her country's war effort, travelled near Amman but did not come into the town as "there was a military post on the entrance of the desert road." She heard complaints from the nomadic Arabs of the Balqa that it was becoming more difficult to draw water at Zarqa because, they said, of the Circassian presence; and that "it is becoming more and more impossible to go down to Amman, the Circassian headquarters, for the few necessities of Arab life, such as coffee and sugar and tobacco."

With the coming of the war, Amman was a crossroads in the war effort. The Ottoman Empire's ally, Germany, had some troops in the town; and the airfield was used against the Arab army advancing from the south.

Toward the end of the war, T.E. Lawrence visited Britain's Gen. Allenby at his headquarters in Palestine. The plan they drew up called for three lines of attack across Transjordan in the direction of Damascus, "one across Jordan to Amman, to be done by Chaytor's New Zealanders..." Lawrence notes.

A businessman in Amman today, Mr. Hadi Anees, remembers the early days of the city.



King Abdullah



The Philadelphia Hotel, shown in the lower left in this postcard from the early 1950s, was built by a Jerusalemite, Anton Nazzari. His descendants are now successful hoteliers in Amman, having brought the new Holiday Inn here. In the early days a room with full board cost 600 fils.

bers that he used to sell eggs to a German in Amman. His customer who had a son back home, was friendly to Mr. Anees as his son was the same age. Mr. Anees remembers that there were British army and Indians with the British army as it advanced into Amman. Two Germans held out in Wadi Haddadeh, between Jabal Al Qusour and the Citadel, and killed many of the attackers before they were caught, he recalls.

In 1921 when Prince Abdullah Ibn Hussein arrived in Amman and the town developed as the capital of Transjordan, there was more incentive for people to come to the town.

Lawrence, according to a recent biographer of his, spend eight days in Amman with Abdullah in 1921 and found it like a wartime bedouin camp, "with hundreds of bedouin coming and going, and a general atmosphere of newness in the air."

Two years later Mohammad Asad, a Jewish convert to Islam, travelled to Amman and found a town of 6,000 inhabitants. "Wonderful horses galloped through the streets," he writes. "Every man was armed, carried a dagger in his sash, and a rifle on his

back. Circassian ox-carts plodded heavily through the bazaar, which in spite of its smallness was full of a bustle and commotion worthy of a much larger city."

Mr. Tawfiq Nazzari, Amman hotelier, relates how his father Anton also came to Amman in 1923, but for a different reason: to look into building a hotel. Amir Abdullah, while staying in Nazzari's Jericho Winter Palace Hotel, had asked the owner: "Why don't you have something in Jordan?" The result of the investigation was the building of Amman's first hotel for tourists, the Philadelphia.

What may have been the first tour groups to visit Jordan were arranged by Anton Nazzari. In 1940 he started bringing Australian troops stationed in Palestine across the river for two nights in his hotel and two in Petra, at Nazzari's Camp bought in 1934 from Thomas Cook's, who had built it in 1928.

As Amman grew, immigrants came from villages to work; merchants came from Palestine and Syria looking for a chance to begin in a new place with a future, and youths came looking for a place in the army.

The man later to become the

leader of the Arab Legion, John Bagot Glubb (Glubb Pasha), arrived for the first time in Amman in 1924, having come on the back of a camel from Iraq. Glubb Pasha, who now lives in England, remembered the experience thus, in a letter to this writer: "We crossed the stream south of the town by the Latin convent, having come through Sahab. When going along the narrow way toward the mosque, one of our camels knocked over a tray of tomatoes in front of a shop, and the shopkeeper pursued us with loud curses on all bedus. We put up at a khar on the south side of what is now the main square, where they had a central yard where our camels could couch. It was quite a small village, and I don't remember if there were buildings on Jabal Amman or Luweibdeh."

Such personal stories of one's coming to Amman provide a glimpse at how Amman, which almost a million now call home, grew; and why. Every one of us has got an answer to the question: "Why did you come to Amman?" whether it was by design or by accident.

Next week: "If only I had bought some land in Jabal Amman!"

Ultra-modern facilities planned for JD 18m terminal

Contractors go all out to finish Queen Alia Airport on schedule

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Anyone who has travelled via Amman International Airport at the height of summer, when it is gaspingly hot, with only antiquated fans to keep the crowded lounges cool; and anyone who has queued for nearly an hour to pass through the security check point, doesn't need telling that Jordan needs a new airport.

Now work on the prestigious JD 82 million Queen Alia Airport, which will be the most modern in the Middle East, and constructed to the highest international standards, is well under way. Two dual runways have already been laid at the site at Giza, about 40 kilometres south of the capital.

At the moment Amman Airport handles half a million passengers every year. Studies show that annual passenger traffic will increase to over 2.5 million in 1985, and soar to 8 million by the end of the century.

When it was realised that the present facilities just could not cope with this volume of traffic, the government agreed that a new airport should be constructed. They called in an American airport specialist, who drew up outline plans in just six weeks.

The project was then put out to international tender for individual contracts, and now companies from Britain, France and Poland

are working with the Jordanian firm Geneco to build the plush new airport on schedule.

The Queen Alia Airport is due to be completed by April 1982, but contractors confess they will have to work flat out to finish the job on time.

They have been hampered by last year's bad winter weather, by supplies being held up in the congested Aqaba Port because of the Gulf war and by the sheer practical difficulties of coordinating the work of several different companies, all of whom face varying problems and delays.

"Each contractor started work at a different time, and they are working at different rates. If one finds that its plant and machinery are held up at Aqaba that can delay us all," one contractor said. "All contractors are behind schedule, and we will have to work non-stop to meet the deadline of April 1982."

Nevertheless, despite all the problems, the new airport is taking shape. Work on the south terminal building is well advanced. It is designed to link up with the north terminal building via a covered walkway, and the two sections will be able to handle 6 million passengers a year.

The 61,000-square-metre building, which will cost around JD 18 million, is equipped with the latest luxury fittings. All sections will be fully air conditioned, and vital areas such as toilets—always under such pressure in airport—have been carefully designed to the highest modern standards.

All the airport buildings are fully computerised, so that a single staff member, using the latest technical equipment, will be able to tell if a fire has started in any one of the offices, or if security has been breached, and immediately alert the services to deal with it.

Outside there are special hangars where planes will be overhauled. Each one can hold a 747 "jumbo" jet—and two other planes.

The entire airport has been built to a special seismic design to keep it standing if an earthquake should hit the area.

While passengers wait for their flights they will be able to enjoy a meal in the airport's restaurant, which will be capable of supplying meals for up to 10,000 hungry passengers at a time.

Work is also under way on a separate 1.5 million building called the Royal Pavilion, where His Majesty King Hussein will have a luxurious apartment and facilities for receiving important visitors.

Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat said the project would be finished by April 1982. "Jordan has a leading part in the Arab region in providing people with facilities, especially in air travel,"

he said. "We are paying a lot of money to foreign technicians and companies for the maintenance of our planes. The time has come to be able to maintain and repair them ourselves. This will open new opportunities for many people, as well as improving standards of living in the country," he said.

Hundreds of new staff members will be needed to run the airport; and in order to provide them with accommodation near their work, a new town is to be built close to the site.

Transit passengers will stay in 21 new hotels to be built around the airport.

So from 1982, if all goes as planned, passengers should find everything just plane sailing in Amman.

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Lady Di: is she a future Queen of England?

The Prince and the Press: a right royal row

By Seth Mydans

LONDON — The "Royal love train" story finally broke the Palace's stoic facade, and since then the relationship between Buckingham Palace and Fleet Street has itself become the main

Charles and Lady Diana Special." headlined the *Sunday Mirror*, "Secret meetings in the sidings."

Below that: "The *Sun* today can reveal late night meetings between Prince Charles and Lady Spencer — the girl many will be the next Queen. The couple met secretly in the royal train as it in secluded sidings in hire," the newspaper said. It gave no sources for

total fabrication," shot Buckingham Palace in a letter it implied came from Queen Elizabeth the palace demanded a denial and an apology. The denial, which raised eyebrows, was carried in the *Sunday's Mirror*, which had an exchange of let-

ter. Buckingham Palace. He requested that the letter be printed.

All along Fleet Street, London's newspaper-publishing row, ears pricked up.

"Never before have denials been so forcefully put, in language much stronger than any previously used," said Anne De Courcy of the *New Standard*.

The "stinging and indignant denial," wrote Oliver Pritchett in the *Sunday Telegraph*, "at once led to speculation that Prince Charles really did intend to marry Lady Diana."

The object of all the fuss was a shy, blue-blooded 19-year-old kindergarten teacher whose older sister Lady Sarah was a previous front-runner in

them, and crawl."

The *Mirror* stood by its story, although it printed the Palace's denial, and on Fleet Street the story was hotter than ever.

The domestic Press Association got the next scoop, with an interview at the kindergarten that had Lady Diana saying she would like to marry soon and asserted she "blushed and giggled" when asked if the Prince had already proposed to her.

She immediately denied having said "anything about marriage," and several papers joined in the fun by quoting her statements to their repor-

that the House "is angered by the obsession of the media with real or imagined royal trysts and would welcome relief from such boring trivia."

The press itself stopped to take a look at what it had been doing. It was suggested that some interviews were the result of sly chases by reporters who did not identify themselves. It was recalled that one photographer had gone so far as to crawl through the bathroom window of Lady Diana's kindergarten to grab a picture.

Keith Deves of the *Sun* said, "She is a very nice young girl who is too polite to tell you

Lady Diana: I'd like to marry soon

One "scoop" from the domestic Press Association news agency

ters under such headlines as, "Lady Di appeals to the Star for help" and The *Express's* "Lady Diana's plea."

It was all too much for her mother, Mrs. Frances Shand-Kydd, who did what any outraged mother in Britain might do: She wrote to *The Times*.

"May I ask the editors of Fleet Street whether, in the execution of their jobs, they consider it necessary or fair to harass my daughter daily from dawn until well after dusk?" Mrs. Shand-Kydd asked. "Is it fair to ask any human being, regardless of circumstances, to be treated this way?"

Visiting India, the Prince himself had a word or two to

simply to go away."

The *Guardian* speculated that it was all a "cruel but necessary ordeal" cunningly contrived by Buckingham Palace to "test her suitability for a royal role" in the glare of publicity.

Previous candidates had failed to stand up to the publicity, either talking too candidly to suit the palace, or withdrawing voluntarily in dismay.

Finally, the question was raised whether in 20th century Britain any crown prince can find the privacy needed to court and choose his Queen, without resorting to trysts on the royal train.

James Whitaker of the *Daily*

SUNDAY EXPRESS

say about the press: "Honesty and integrity are vital factors in reporting and often get submerged in the general rush for sensationalism."

Finally even Parliament was aroused and the House of Commons tabled a resolution that "deplored" press treatment of Lady Diana. It added

Star, who has been hot on the trail of the royal romance, admitted to *The Times*: "I think the whole thing could collapse now. We have all tried to hurry the relationship along too soon. People like me don't give them a chance."

ASSOCIATED PRESS



Other members of the Royal Family whom Buckingham Palace also claimed had been unfairly treated by the newspapers: (left to right) Prince Andrew, Prince Charles, and Princess Anne's husband Capt. Mark Phillips. (Gamma photo)



Prince Charles, on a recent tour of India, attacked the press for sensationalism. He called for more honesty and integrity.



19-year-old who many believe could be the future Queen.

Daily Mail

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1980 12p



Queen Elizabeth. She is said to approve of Lady Diana.



Lady Di leaves the kindergarten where she works

25.5 million jobless in OECD forecast

(Continued from page 1)

18 months would be determined mainly by import prices.

Red ink fading

The OECD's current account balance of payments deficit is expected to drop to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$34 billion in the first half of 1982 from \$96 billion in the first half of 1980.

For the whole of 1981, the OECD current account deficit should fall to \$40 billion from the \$73 billion deficit expected this year.

The OECD forecast that OPEC's current account surplus would fall to \$68 billion in the first six months of 1982 from \$116 billion this year.

Developing countries without oil resources would show a growing deficit, rising from \$50 billion to \$60 billion by the end of the

forecasting period, it said.

Mrs. Ostry said the 20 per cent jump in the deficit of the poorest developing countries was by far the most troubling aspect of the external payment picture over the next 18 months.

The OECD made the following country-by-country forecasts:

THE UNITED STATES: Growth at an average rate of 2.5 per cent over the next 18 months, but little prospect of a fall in inflation. GNP growth of 0.75 per cent is expected next year rising to 3.5 per cent in the first half of 1982.

WEST GERMANY: The economy will go into slight decline next year, with a drop of 0.25 per cent in GNP. But recovery will follow and the annual growth rate in the six months to June 1982 should be two per cent.

BRITAIN: Worst hit of all the

leading OECD countries by the recession. The report predicted around three million unemployed by mid-1982. Britain was likely to suffer a big drop in manufacturing investment and output, falling company profits and a swing back to balance of payments deficit.

JAPAN: Export competitiveness is likely to be maintained over the forecast period. 1981 should see the current account deficit halved to \$6.7 billion and the trade balance restored to a surplus of \$8.15 billion. Growth in GNP next year will be down to 3.75 per cent from an estimated five per cent this year.

FRANCE: The current account

deficit of about \$7.75 billion this year should be cut to \$6.2 billion in 1981. Consumer price rise of about 13.5 per cent at an annual rate in the last six months of this year should slow markedly in the first part of 1981.

ITALY: A slow return to positive growth is forecast after a 3.5 per cent decline in output in the last six months of this year. Inflation is likely to ease to 15.75 per cent a year in 1981 from an estimated 20.75 per cent this year.

CANADA: The economy should grow at around 1.25 per cent next year and 3.25 per cent in the first half of 1982. The OECD said

growth partly depended on whether Canada adapted fast enough to small-car production to benefit from growing demand from the United States. It also hinged on the effects of high U.S. interest rates on American housing investment, which could have serious implications for Canada's lumber trade.

Baghdad statistics specialists here

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — Two specialists from an Arab institute for research and training on statistics, Dr. Nazem Haydar and Mr. Sabah Harman, discussed with the director of the Department of Statistics here, Dr. Burhan Shraideh, cooperation between the Baghdad-based institute and the department and the holding of training courses in statistics.

The two specialists will be lecturing 23 statisticians who are undergoing a training programme in Amman on statistics in industry and energy-related projects.

The Department of Statistics organised the programme for the participants, who come from Jordan and a number of other Arab states, at the Jordanian statistical training centre. The course, which started early this month, will last for two years.

Japan budget holds line on defence

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (R) — The Japanese government today accepted a 1981 draft budget ignoring U.S. demands that it increase military spending by at least 9.7 per cent to bear more of the country's defence burden.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's cabinet accepted a 46,800 billion yen (\$225 billion) draft including only a 6.7 per cent increase in defence spending, despite pressure from U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in his visit to Tokyo two weeks ago.

Mr. Brown told Mr. Suzuki that Washington viewed a 9.7 per cent increase as a minimum in view of increased Soviet military activity in Asia.

The draft, prepared by the finance ministry, is viewed as an austerity budget, and represents

the lowest rate of increase since 1959, only 9.9 per cent bigger than the original 1980 budget.

Successive Japanese governments, mindful of the country's no-war constitution and relying on the U.S. to assure basic security, have vowed to keep defence spending at less than one per cent of gross national product (GNP). The draft accepted today calls

for military expenditure of 1.1 per cent of GNP, or 0.9 per cent of the estimated GNP.

Major expenditure budget reflects Japan's awareness of the increased economic competition with non-communist countries and the need for energy programmes.

India devalues rupee against p

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (R) — The Reserve Bank of India announced a devaluation of the rupee against sterling from 18.70 to a pound from 18.50.

The new buying and selling rates are £5.3619 and £5.3619 respectively per 100 rupees.

The rupee-sterling rate was last adjusted on Nov. 2, rupee was revalued by 0.81 per cent.

Agricultural development seminar stresses importance of coordination

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — A seminar on ways to improve the organisation and administration of Middle East agricultural development projects has stressed the importance of national training programmes and cooperation both among developing nations and between these nations and United Nations agencies, according to Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, under-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Speaking upon returning heretoday after attending the seminar in Cyprus, Dr. Lawzi said the delegates called for a regional programme to train staff on agricultural development, and for the exchange of information on agricultural development among the region's states.

Taking part in the seminar were delegates from Jordan, Cyprus, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Pakistan, Syria, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the U.N. Development Board.

OPEC oil output at 10-year low

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (R) — Oil production by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fell to a 10-year low of 23.3 million barrels a day (b/d) in October, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* newsletter reported today.

OPEC production in October was down from 22.5 million b/d in September and was 26 per cent below output of October 1979, the newsletter said.

World oil production fell to 56.1 million b/d in October, from 58.1 million in September. Non-OPEC production rose to 32.8 million b/d in October, from 31.3 million in September.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	308.50/310.00
U.K. sterling	725.60/729.90
West German mark	158.40/159.40
Swiss franc	173.30/174.40
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	33.30/33.40
French franc	68.10/68.30
Dutch guilder	145.50/146.40
Japanese yen	70.70/70.10
Yugoslav dinar	98.30/98.90
Yen (every 100)	148.50/149.40

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Dec. 22 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3520/40	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1948/52	Canadian dollar
	1.9600/30	West German mark
	2.1300/50	Dutch guilder
	1.7675/7725	Swiss franc
	31.45/55	Belgian franc
	4.5325/5400	French franc
	932.00/934.00	Italian lire
	207.25/75	Japanese yen
	4.4050/4100	Swedish crown
	5.1675/25	Norwegian crown
	6.0400/50	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	597.00/599.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Agencies) — British government bonds closed higher while the rest of the market was quietly mixed, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was down 3.1 at 463.4.

Government bonds rose by up to one point on hopes that U.S. interest rates have peaked and the firmness of the market gave rise to speculation of a possible new loan stock announcement by the Bank of England.

Gains among gold shares ranged to about \$4.50 but some issues closed below the day's highs.

Oils were the active sector in domestic equities with Shell 6p down at 470 after a high of 478 and Ultramar 7p off at 498. ICI and Boots closed 6p and 7p lower respectively but Glaxo was a net 2p up at 260 after 262.

Scottish and Newcastle breweries ended little changed at 58p after half year results.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPO

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	4,250	2,330	2,330
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	9,350	1,660	1,650
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	50	2,040	2,040
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	1,300	1,720	1,700
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	433	1,540	1,540
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	220	17,200	17,100
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	800	14,300	14,300
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10,000	394	122,000	121,000
General Insurance Co. (New)	JD 1,000	2,000	1,450	1,430
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	3,678	2,050	2,050
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	350	0,960	0,960
International Construction and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	7,500	0,860	0,860
Jordan Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1,000	3,000	0,700	0,700
Dar Al Sha'b For Press, Publication and Distribution	JD 1,000	500	0,930	0,930
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	2,915	5,680	5,680
Arab Development and Investment Co.	JD 2,000	2,725	1,320	1,310
Jordan Dairy Co. (New)	JD 1,000	3,000	1,290	1,290
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	625	1,260	1,260
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1,481	3,500	3,490
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3,320	2,800	2,800
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	2,500	1,930	1,930
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	266	3,400	3,400
Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co.	JD 5,000	350	5,710	5,700
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	21	10,260	10,260
Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Co.	JD 5,000	113	28,100	28,050
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1,285	9,090	9,080
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	50	19,400	19,400

Total volume of shares traded on Monday, Dec. 22, 1980:

JD 171,888

Total number of shares traded: 52,276

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مكتبة الأصل

Hints at leniency for accused radicals Chinese press steps up attacks on Mao's policies

PEKING, Dec. 22 (Agencies)—The official Chinese newspaper *People's Daily* today launched its strongest attack so far on the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, directly blaming him for much of the havoc wrought during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

The paper said the Cultural Revolution had been launched personally by Mao, a fact that was continually emphasised when the chairman was alive but has been overlooked since the downfall of the Maoist Gang of Four, arrested one month after the chairman's death in September 1976.

"In his old age comrade Mao Tse-tung, especially during the 'Cultural Revolution' which he personally launched and directed, also made mistakes and heaped great misfortune on the party and the people," it said in a commentary.

It added that the so-called Gang

of Four, the radical leaders of the Cultural Revolution, were being judged according to the principle of "revolutionary humanitarianism," an apparent indication that they would not be executed.

The paper said some of the Gang of Four's actions during the Cultural Revolution consisted of political mistakes rather than crimes, a crucial distinction as the Chinese press has frequently emphasised that the disgraced Maoists were being tried only for their criminal acts and not for their political errors.

Today's commentary marked an important stage in the official reassessment of Mao's merits and mistakes which Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said in June would take place by the end of this year.

Hu, widely tipped to replace Hua Guofeng as party chairman, said last week that the Cultural Revolution was an unmitigated disaster.

The *People's Daily* said Mao was not the only leader responsible for the havoc of the Cultural Revolution but "other people in our party also made mistakes to varying degrees."

Criticism of Mao also reflects on Hua, said to be Mao's personal choice as successor.

The *People's Daily*, in a front-page article by a "special guest commentator," called the trial of Jiang Qing and nine others a milestone in establishing socialist democracy and the rule of law.

100 reported killed in riots in N. Nigeria

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—More than 100 people may have died and more than 200 been injured in religious rioting in the city of Fano, Nigeria, the *Times of London* reported today.

The newspaper said the riots took place on Thursday and Friday and attributed the casualties figures to Nigeria's government-owned television network.

It said the dead included a police superintendent and six other policemen, and added that some of the victims were hacked to death by "religious fanatics."

The trouble reportedly occurred between Muslim fanatics of the dissident Islamic sect "Yen Awaki," allegedly led by a Cameroonian identified as Mr. Mahan Dadi, and non-believers.

Sabotage blamed for fatal Colombian air crash

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 22 (AP)—An anonymous telephone call hours before takeoff warned of the crash of a Colombian jetliner that killed all 68 people on board, an airline spokeswoman said today, calling the crash apparent sabotage. All of the victims appeared to be Colombians, authorities said.

The jet crashed yesterday in the remote Guajira Desert about 800 kilometers north of Bogota, moments after its pilot reported an explosion aboard, airline officials said.

There were reports of a shipment of Japanese fireworks aboard despite regulations banning such explosives as cargo, and a government spokeswoman said passengers could have disguised boxes of fireworks as something else.

Mrs. Alicia Fonseca, spokeswoman for the domestic airline, Aerovias del Cesar, said, "It was apparent sabotage." She said the company's office in Valledupar received a telephone warning yesterday morning from a caller who said: "It would be better to detain the plane because it will not arrive at its destination."

She gave no indication of a motive for the threat. Airline officials also declined to say whether the twin-engine, French-built Caravelle jet was searched for a bomb after the threat was received.

Investigators reached the desert site today and began trying to find the cause of the crash.

Some officials of the airline are blaming the crash on sabotage, citing the anonymous threat and the pilot's report of an explosion.

One official, who declined to be identified, said it was believed a bomb exploded.

The Bogota newspaper *El Tiempo* quoted airline manager Alfonso Sanchez as saying there may have been a shipment of Japanese fireworks aboard.

The plane took off from Valledupar and flew without incident to the Caribbean port city of Riohacha.

At 2:45 p.m., just 10 minutes after it left Riohacha for the northwest Colombian city of Medellin, the pilot radioed there had been an explosion aboard, said an airline spokesman, who asked not to be named because he said he feared company reprisals.

Soviet people pay final tribute to late premier

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and tens of thousands of ordinary citizens filed past the body of former premier Alexei N. Kosygin today, four days after Mr. Kosygin's death at the age of 76.

Mr. Kosygin, who headed the Soviet government from 1964 until his retirement in October, is expected to be buried tomorrow at a state funeral on Red Square.

Mr. Brezhnev, 74, and other top civilian and military officials took turns standing at the bier in the ornate central army hall in downtown Moscow.

Thousands of mourners waited silently outside the lines that wound around the building.

At one point, Mr. Brezhnev leaned down and kissed Mr. Kosygin's daughter Ludmila, as she sat by the bier in a black dress and stole.

Inside the darkened hall, the former premier's bier was spotlighted and surrounded by the decorations he received in a lifetime of service to the Communist Party and Soviet government. Ushers in red and black mourning armbands hurried citizens past the bier as funeral music played from loudspeakers and soldiers in dress uniforms stood guard.

Hundreds of soldiers and police ringed the building, which bore a huge portrait of Mr. Kosygin with funeral bunting.

Mr. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders—including party ideologist Mikhail Suslov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and new Premier Nikolai Tikhonov—each

stood by the bier for about two minutes. Then, they talked quietly with Mr. Kosygin's family members.



Alexei N. Kosygin

Many of the mourners appeared to be ordinary citizens. Buses were parked nearby, indicating some mourners came in organized groups, but others seemed to have joined the line spontaneously for the occasion, which was announced in Soviet newspapers and on radio.

While the mourners filed through the hall, groups of soldiers and civilians arrived outside the building with wreaths and bouquets, which were displayed near the entrance.

Most of the chandeliers in the building were shrouded with black bunting, the furniture covered with white cloth.

Several people waiting to view the body remembered Mr. Kosygin as a kind person. One elderly man who met the former premier several years ago said: "Kosygin was a very responsive person, very businesslike and polite."

Five shot dead, 100 injured in Indian anti-immigrant riots

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (Agencies)—Five people were shot dead and about 100 injured by police today during fresh anti-immigrant riots in India's north-eastern state of Assam, even as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned that her government would not tolerate violence.

Addressing a council representing northeastern states, Mrs. Gandhi said: "We have shown great patience in spite of the strains but divisive elements cannot be tolerated. Any resort to violence has to be sternly dealt with."

The deaths were reported by the Press Trust of India (PTI) from Rangia and Mirza, near Gauhati, Assam's main city. The slayings raised to eight the death toll in five days of civil disobedience marked by violence.

In Gauhati, 500 kilometres northeast of Calcutta, about 100 people were injured, some of them critically, by club-wielding policemen firing tear-gas shells at demonstrators.

The police action followed marches through the city by student-led demonstrators who violated an official ban on rallies. Scores were arrested, including 12 opposition party legislators in Gauhati.

Police set up barbed wire fences across several roads to prevent the protesters from marching on government offices.

The rallies were part of a civil disobedience campaign launched last week by students spearheading a crippling 14-month movement against alleged illegal immigrants, mostly Muslim immigrants from Bangladesh. The students want them all expelled, but Mrs. Gandhi has refused to accept the demand.

The movement has paralysed the local administration and shut down the local economy since it began in October, 1979.

PTI reported that many shops closed in Gauhati in a show of support for the agitators. Some government offices were also disrupted by the protests, it said.

Meanwhile, authorities continued curfews in three other parts of the state hit by violence last weekend in which at least three people died in police gunfire.

State officials say that more than 260 people have died in sectarian violence and clashes with police since the movement began.

The Assamese, who are predominantly Hindu, fear economic and religious domination by the immigrants.

Marcos to retain wide powers after lifting of martial law

MANILA, Dec. 22 (R)—President Ferdinand Marcos, preparing to lift martial law next month, today ordered the military to hand any detainees over to the national police authorities.

He told an armed forces rally the move was aimed at ending accusations that the armed forces held political prisoners.

He denied that there were any political prisoners in the Philippines if the term meant a person detained "for his political views, openly aired and freely given. Political dissent is not a crime."

"We do not punish dissenters," the president said. "On the contrary we encourage them in order that we may establish a strong opposition party."

Mr. Marcos said that after his recent series of amnesties the military were probably holding only a few hundred people.

"The problem in the past was that even common criminals were detained by the military and when some of the alleged investigators came and saw the

number of people in the detention centres they thought that even the common criminals were political prisoners," he said.

He emphasised that his decision to lift the martial law, which he imposed in September 1972, would not remove his right to call on the armed forces to quell any public disorder or rebellion.

"What we propose to do is to lift martial law, to withdraw the armed forces from their camps so that they may not help in the maintenance of public order," he said.

"We propose to dismantle the many institutions and measures that were promulgated as a result of the emergency."

"But we do not envision, nor should we ever decide, the relaxation of the vigilance over public order and national security of the armed forces."

Martial law was declared in 1972 to handle what Mr. Marcos described as a threat to national security and serious economic problems.

Bokassa faces murder, cannibalism charges in trial for former crimes

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Dec. 22 (AP)—The trial in absentia of deposed emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, accused of murder and cannibalism, has been extended at least until tomorrow.

Bokassa, 59, is living in exile in the Ivory Coast since a French-backed coup ended his 14-year regime on Sept. 20, 1979.

The self-proclaimed former emperor is being tried on 13 charges including the massacre of about 100 schoolchildren, embezzlement of public funds, receiving and concealing corpses and attacks on the life and liberties of Central Africans.

The trial of the one-time French army sergeant, whose rule virtually drove the land-locked African nation into bankruptcy, began on Friday in the dusty, capital city of Bangui. It has been expected to

last two days. Court sources in Bangui said the trial would resume today and continue for an unspecified period of time.

The trial has been given massive attention in the Central African Republic, a country of 2 million

people. The charges of cannibalism surfaced after troops marched Bokassa's imperial palace on Bangui and discovered 15 members of his family in the palace deep freezers. Palace workers, the time contended Bokassa's intimates had eaten human flesh at ritualistic feasts.

The massacre charges were given credibility in May 1979 when the London-based human rights group Amnesty International contended about 100 schoolchildren—some as young as 8 years old—were killed at demonstrations in April of that year.

The schoolchildren had been protesting an imperial order requiring them to wear expensive uniforms. The uniforms could only be purchased at a shop owned by one of Bokassa's wives and cost \$20 each—as much as a teacher's monthly salary in impoverished country.

Amnesty International said the children were rounded up at the demonstration and taken to prison, where they were beaten, tortured, suffocated and shot.

An African judicial inquiry later said Bokassa "almost certainly" personally took part in the murders.

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Why western retailers aren't so full of Christmas cheer

By George Short

LONDON—Christmas shoppers in the industrial West are in a cautious mood as retailers anxiously pray for a sudden last-minute surge in seasonal buying, according to a survey by Reuter correspondents.

The weeks before Christmas are always crucial to the retail trade, but this year a boom is urgently needed to offset the effects of recession.

Christmas sales have had a slow start in many parts of the world this year, although they are generally picking up. Several countries report that strong selling is developing especially in the field of quality goods such as high-priced toys.

"If they don't get the Christmas spirit soon, we'll be in deep trouble," said a worried shopkeeper in